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**English Translation of**

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A formwork system

The invention relates to a formwork system comprising formwork elements which have mutually oppositely disposed formwork inner surfaces and  
5 can be connected to one another spaced apart from one another by means of formwork ties, wherein a formwork tie consists of a bolt element and two locking elements which, in the two mutually remote end regions of the bolt element, can be coupled to it and are formed for the transmission of tensile forces from the formwork elements onto the bolt element.

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Formwork systems of this type are known in various embodiments from the prior art. They are used on construction sites of the most varied sizes in order, in the erection of reinforced concrete carcasses, to define  
15 volumes bounded by formwork areas or by an internal and an external formwork which are subsequently filled with liquid concrete. After the concrete has solidified, the formwork elements are then removed again, whereupon they can be reused as a rule for the assembly of further formworks.

Walls, columns, foundations, shafts and the like can be produced from  
20 concrete and reinforced concrete, for example, with the said formwork systems.

With the said formwork systems, it is customary to couple the formwork elements forming the inner formwork to the formwork elements forming  
25 the outer formwork via formwork ties which are guided through tie holes present in the formwork elements and are connected to the formwork elements such that the internal formwork and the external formwork cannot move apart on the pouring in of concrete. To prevent such a movement, a formwork tie is formed by a bolt element and two locking  
30 elements, with the latter, as already mentioned, being suitable for the

transmission of tensile forces from the formwork elements onto the bolt element.

5 The fact is disadvantageous with the known formwork systems that the previously used formwork ties are, as a rule, not able to prevent formwork elements of the internal formwork and of the external formwork from moving toward one another due to a corresponding force action, in particular on the pouring in of concrete, so that a wall ultimately to be produced does not have the desired thickness in all regions after  
10 completion.

An object of the invention consists of further developing a formwork system of the initially named kind such that it is reliably prevented that the internal formwork and the external formwork move toward one  
15 another, in particular on the pouring in of concrete.

The said object is satisfied in accordance with the invention by the features of claim 1 and in particular in that a formwork system of the initially named kind is made such that the locking elements of the  
20 formwork ties have coupling elements for the transmission of compressive forces from the formwork elements onto the bolt element.

Due to the provision of these coupling elements, the locking elements are not only suitable for the transmission of tensile forces, but also for the  
25 transfer of compressive forces from the formwork elements onto the bolt element. In this manner, the spacing set in a defined manner by the formwork ties in accordance with the invention between the mutually facing inner surfaces of the formwork of the internal formwork and of the external formwork is fixed in both directions so that this spacing can  
30 neither increase nor decrease on the filling with concrete or on the action

of any other forces. It is thus ensured that the concrete walls to be erected have the desired thickness preset by the formwork ties in all regions.

5 The mutually oppositely disposed inner surfaces of the internal formwork and of the external formwork are preferably each formed by a group of individual formwork elements. In this connection, each group of formwork elements has tie holes, in particular circular tie holes, for the reception of the bolt elements of the formwork ties. These tie holes can be provided, for example, in the region of the connection sites of adjacent, mutually  
10 adjoining formwork elements so that each formwork element has semi-circular half-holes for ties, for example, in its marginal regions which, together with semi-circular tie holes of an adjacent formwork element, form complete tie holes.

15 The locking elements can each have a tensile force transmission surface cooperating with the respective outer side of the formwork elements. In this manner, a simple transmission of tensile force can be achieved from the formwork elements to the locking elements in that the locking elements are each positioned at the outer sides of the formwork elements  
20 such that their tensile force transmission surfaces contact the said outer sides areally. In this case, the regions of the outer sides of the formwork elements surrounding the tie holes must then be made to cooperate with the tensile force transmission surfaces of the locking elements, which is in particular made possible by a sufficient stability of the said regions.

25 It is particularly preferred for undercuts to be provided at the outer sides of the formwork elements which can be brought into active connection with compressive force transmission surfaces provided at the coupling elements of the locking elements. These undercuts can be provided, for  
30 example in a cost-favorable manner within the framework of an extrusion

method, rolling or roller method, at section elements which are used as marginal regions of the formwork elements. In this case, the undercuts extend at least substantially over the total height of the formwork elements so that the said active connection between the undercuts and the coupling elements generally becomes possible in the total marginal region of the formwork elements wherever tie holes are provided.

The coupling elements provided at the locking elements can be made in hook-shape in cross-section so that they can be hooked to the undercuts of the formwork elements. A particularly simple active connection between the coupling elements and the formwork elements can be established in a short time in this manner. Alternatively, with a somewhat worse embodiment, the locking element or the bolt element could also be screwed to the formwork element. In this case, the corresponding thread would then transmit both tensile forces and compressive forces from the formwork elements onto the bolt element. The thread present on the locking elements or on the bolt element would, in this case, then inter alia form the coupling element in accordance with the invention for the transmission of compressive forces from the formwork elements onto the bolt element.

The locking elements preferably have a substantially parallelepiped-shaped housing to which the coupling element is shaped. This parallelepiped-shaped housing, including the coupling element, can be manufactured, for example, by means of a extrusion method or a rolling or roller method as bulk material from which the individual housings can then be cut off in the desired length. The housings manufactured in the said manner are then open at two mutually opposite sides in the cutting regions.

It is preferred for the one locking element to be captively (that is non-releasably) connected to the bolt element, while the other locking element can be releasably connected to the bolt element. It is thereby achieved that the fitter only has to handle two parts per formwork tie, namely the bolt element captively connected to the one locking element and the other locking element. For the fitting, the locking element captively connected to the bolt element can be taken up and the bolt element inserted through the tie holes of the internal formwork and of the external formwork. Subsequently, the other locking element can be fastened at the end of the bolt element disposed opposite the said locking element.

It is particularly advantageous for the bolt element to be rotatably journaled around its longitudinal axis in the locking element fixedly connected to it. In this connection, the bolt element can project out of the locking element fixedly connected to it or out of the housing on the side remote from the tensile force transmission surface. A contact surface for a tool is then preferably provided in this projecting region. This projecting region is in particular made as a square or hexagon so that it can be rotated around the longitudinal axis of the bolt element in a simple manner by means of a tool.

The bolt element can be provided with a thread at its end region remote from the locking element fixedly connected to it for the screwing into the locking element releasable from the bolt element. In this case, the bolt element can be taken up at its locking element fixedly connected to it and be pushed through the two tie holes of the internal formwork and of the external formwork, whereupon a screwing of the said thread into the locking element releasable from the bolt element can be effected by a rotation of the tool contact surface around the longitudinal axis of the bolt element by hand or by means of a tool.

The bolt element is preferably conical, with the cross-section of the bolt element in particular reducing as the spacing from the locking element fixedly connected to it increases. It is thereby achieved that the bolt element can be pulled out of the tie holes or out of the solidified concrete without problem after the solidifying of the concrete.

It is advantageous for the locking element releasable from the bolt element to be provided with a thread sleeve into which the bolt element can be screwed, with the external diameter of the thread sleeve being dimensioned approximately in the same manner as the internal diameter of the tie holes formed in the formwork elements. The length of the section of the thread sleeve projecting out of the locking element is preferably dimensioned such that it extends at least over the total thickness of a formwork element cooperating with the locking element. In this manner, the thread sleeve can close the tie hole of a formwork element in the region of the formwork inner surface by the bolt element screwed into it in a manner such that no liquid concrete can enter into the tie holes and can thus exit the formwork. This sealing function of the thread sleeve is in particular relevant because the thread, as already mentioned, is provided at the thinner end region of the conically shaped bolt element so that an intermediate space would exist here between the border of the tie hole and the bolt element without a thread sleeve. This intermediate space is, however, filled by the described thread sleeve.

The said thread sleeve can be captively connected to the locking element associated with it, which keeps the number of parts to be handled small.

A locking block can in each case be held in the housings of the locking elements and be releasably connectable or fixedly connected to the bolt element. With a fixed connection between the locking block and the bolt

element, the bolt element is preferably rotatably journaled in the locking block, but cannot be pulled out of the locking block. With a releasable connection between the bolt element and the locking block, the bolt element can be screwed either directly into the locking block or into a thread sleeve fixedly connected to it in the manner already explained.

The housings of the locking elements can be provided at mutually oppositely disposed sides with mutually aligned bolt holes through which the bolt element can be pushed. These bolt holes are necessary, on the one hand, to be able to couple the bolt element with the mentioned locking blocks located at the interior of the housing. On the other hand, the said bolt holes are required to allow the tool contact surface of a bolt element to project out of the side of the housing remote from the formwork element.

It is particularly advantageous for the bolt holes each to have the shape of a curved elongate hole in which the bolt element and/or the thread sleeve are displaceable. Due to this displaceability, the housing can ultimately be moved relative to the bolt element or to the thread sleeve after the bolt element and the thread sleeve have been introduced into the tie holes of the formwork elements in order thus to effect a hooking of the coupling elements provided at the housing to undercuts of the formwork elements.

Further preferred embodiments of the invention are described in the dependent claims.

The invention will be described by way of example in the following with reference to embodiments and to the Figures; there are shown in these:



- Fig. 1 a three-dimensional view of a formwork tie in accordance with the invention;
- Fig. 2 a cross-section through a formwork tie in accordance with Fig. 1, with the formwork tie being coupled to formwork elements of an internal formwork and of an external formwork.
- Figs. 3a - c sequential method steps in the coupling of a locking element provided with a thread sleeve with a formwork; and
- Figs. 4a - c sequential method steps in the coupling of a bolt element captively connected to a locking element with a formwork in accordance with Fig. 3c.

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Fig. 1 shows a tie bolt 1 which is coupled to one respective locking element 2, 3 each in its two end regions remote from one another.

Both locking elements 2, 3 each consist of a housing 4, 5, with one respective locking block 6, 7 being arranged in each housing 4, 5.

The housings 4, 5 are manufactured by means of an extrusion method or a rolling or roller method as bulk material from which they are cut off in the desired length along the cutting surfaces 8. This has the result that the housings 4, 5 are open at the end face in the region of the cutting surfaces 8 so that the locking blocks 6, 7 can be inserted into the housings 4, 5 through these open sides.

A coupling element 9, 10 is in each case shaped to the housings 4, 5 for the transmission of compressive forces from formwork elements onto the

- bolt element 1, with these coupling elements 9, 10 having a constant cross-section over the total length of the housings 4, 5 so that the coupling elements 9, 10 can be manufactured simultaneously with the housings 4, 5 by an extrusion method or rolling or roller method. The coupling elements 9, 10 are hook-shaped in cross-section such that they can be hooked with corresponding undercuts of the formwork elements (see Fig. 2). The orientation of the two coupling elements 9, 10 is selected such that they extend in hook shape in mutually opposite directions.
- 10 The bolt element 1 is produced from a solid material, in particular a metallic solid material, and has a conical shape which converges as the spacing from the locking element 2 increases. The bolt element 1 is furthermore held captively, but rotatably, in the locking block 6 of the blocking element 2, with it projecting out of the housing 4 in a direction
- 15 remote from the locking element 3. This projecting region of the bolt element 1 is made as a hexagon 11 via which the bolt element 1 can be rotated around its longitudinal axis relative to the locking elements 2, 3 by hand or by means of a tool.
- 20 The locking block 7 received in the housing 5 is fixedly coupled to a thread sleeve 12 which projects out of the housing 5 in the direction of the locking element 2. The thread sleeve 12 is provided at the inside with a thread into which the end of the bolt element 1 remote from the locking element 2 can be screwed. Each of the two housings 4, 5 has one bolt hole
- 25 13, 14 each in mutually oppositely disposed housing sides which in each case has the shape of a curved elongate hole. The two bolt holes 13, 14 of each housing 4, 5 are aligned with one another. In Fig. 1, only one respective bolt hole 13, 14 per housing 4, 5 can be seen due to the perspective chosen.

The bolt element 1 extends on sides of the locking element 2 through both bolt holes 13, whereas with the locking element 3 the thread sleeve 12 extends through the bolt hole 14 facing the locking element 2 and not visible in Fig. 1. The other bolt hole 14 visible in Fig. 1 permits the  
 5 passage of the bolt element end 15 if this has been screwed sufficiently into the thread sleeve 12.

The bolt holes 13, 14 are curved as elongate holes such that their respective upper regions are closer to the sides of the housings 4, 5  
 10 provided with the coupling elements 9, 10.

Fig. 2 shows a section through a formwork tie in accordance with Fig. 1, with this formwork tie in accordance with Fig. 2 now being connected to framework ties elements an inner formwork and of an outer formwork.  
 15 The same reference numerals are used with respect to the formwork tie in Fig. 2 as in Fig. 1.

Fig. 2 accordingly shows two mutually coupled formwork elements 16 of an internal formwork as well as two mutually coupled formwork elements  
 20 17 of an external formwork.

In the region of the coupling sites of the formwork elements 16, 17, one respective tie hole 18 is provided in the internal formwork and in the external formwork and extends completely through the internal formwork  
 25 and the external formwork and perpendicular to the inner formwork surfaces 19, 20 of the internal formwork and of the external formwork.

The internal formwork and external formwork each have a contact surface which extends in parallel to the formwork inner surface 19, 20 at their  
 30 outside remote from the formwork inner surface 19, 20 and at which

tensile force transmission surfaces 21, 22 of the housings 4, 5 are applied. The tensile force transmission surfaces 21, 22 (see Fig. 1) are located at the mutually facing sides of the housings 4, 5.

- 5 Furthermore, the formwork elements 16, 17 are each provided on their sides remote from the formwork inner surfaces 19, 20 with an undercut 23, 24 and the latter are engaged behind in each case by the hook-shaped coupling elements 9, 10 so that ultimately a hook connection results between the coupling elements 9 and 10 respectively and the undercuts  
10 23 and 24 respectively. Those regions of the coupling elements 9, 10 in contact with the undercuts 23, 24 form the already mentioned compressive force transmission surfaces of the coupling elements 9, 10.

- The bolt element 1 is fixed by means of a circlip 26 in the locking block 6  
15 such that it is rotatable around a longitudinal axis, but cannot be released from the locking block 6.

- Furthermore, the bolt element 1 has an external thread 25 at its end remote from the hexagon 11 and this external thread is screwed into a  
20 corresponding internal thread of the thread sleeve 12. The threaded sections of the said external thread 25 and of the internal thread of the thread sleeve 12 extend only in the region of the housing 5; in the embodiment shown, they therefore do not extend up to and into that region which comes to lie inside the formwork elements 17. Alternatively,  
25 however, it would also be possible to arrange the internal thread of the thread sleeve 12 and the external thread 25 of the bolt element 1 such that they extend at least sectionally up to and into that region which ultimately comes to lie inside the formwork elements 17.

The length of the thread sleeve 12 is dimensioned such that it extends completely through the formwork elements 17 so that the tie hole 18 formed in the formwork elements 17 is closed in a sufficient manner and sealed by the thread sleeve 12 and the bolt element 1.

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The arrangement shown in Fig. 2 shows that tensile forces can be transmitted from the formwork elements 16, 17 via the housings 4, 5 onto the bolt element 1 by the cooperation of the tensile force transmission surfaces 21, 22 with the outer sides of the formwork elements 16, 17. In the same way, compressive forces can be transmitted from the formwork elements 16, 17 via the housings 4, 5 onto the bolt element 1 since the coupling elements 9, 10 are hooked to the undercuts 23, 24 in the region of their compressive force transmission surfaces.

15 The manner how a formwork tie in accordance with Figs. 1 and 2 can be connected to a formwork in accordance with Fig. 2 will be described with reference to Figs. 3a - c and Figs. 4a - c explained in the following.

20 Figs. 3a - 4c each show a section through formwork elements 16, 17 in accordance with Fig. 2 as well as through the corresponding elements of the formwork tie, in each case including a plan view of the housings 4, 5 of the locking elements 2, 3 in the direction of the arrows A. Respective plan views of the housings 5 are shown in Figs. 3a - c; and respective plan views of the housings 4 are shown in Figs. 4a - c.

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In accordance with Fig. 3a, the locking element 3 (Fig. 1) is taken up at its housing 5 and introduced with the thread sleeve 12 at the front into the tie hole 18 which is formed in the formwork elements 17. During this introduction, at which position the thread sleeve 12 displaceable in the bolt hole 14 is located in said bolt hole 14 it is not important. The thread

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sleeve 12 can, for example, be located in the upper region of the bolt hole 14, as is shown in Fig. 3a.

- If the thread sleeve 12 is now pushed so far into the tie hole 18 that the coupling element 10 would abut the undercut 24, the housing 5 must be raised relative to the thread sleeve 12 such that the thread sleeve 12 moves downwardly inside the bolt hole 14. It is achieved by this movement due to the curvature of the bolt hole 14 that the coupling element 10 moves in the direction of the arrow B in accordance with Fig. 3b so that it does not collide with the undercut 24 on the further insertion of the thread sleeve 12 into the tie hole 18. Accordingly, in the said position of the thread sleeve 12 in the bolt hole 14, the coupling element 10 can be moved beyond the undercut 24, as can be seen from Fig. 3b. The thread sleeve 12 is completely inserted into the tie hole 18 in this position.
- However, in the position in accordance with Fig. 3b, a pulling of the thread sleeve 12 out of the tie hole 18 would still be possible, since the coupling element 10 and the undercut 24 are not yet hooked to one another.
- Subsequently, in accordance with Fig. 3c, the housing 5 is then lowered again so that the thread sleeve 12 moves into its upper region in the bolt hole 14. A movement of the housing 5 in the direction of the arrow C drawn in Fig. 3c is thereby achieved, and indeed such that the coupling element 10 engages behind the undercut 24 such that the coupling element 10 and the undercut 24 are ultimately hooked to one another. It is achieved by this hook connection that the housing 5 can no longer be moved with the thread sleeve 12 against the direction of the arrow A out of the tie hole 18.

In accordance with Fig. 4a, the bolt element 1 fixedly connected to the locking element 2 (Fig. 1) is now inserted through the tie hole 18 of the formwork elements 16, with it again - analog to Fig. 3a - not being important in this process at which position of the bolt hole 13 formed in the housing 4 the bolt element 11 is located. In the example in accordance with Fig. 4a, the bolt element 1 is located in the region of the upper end of the bolt hole 13.

The bolt element 1 is now introduced so far into the tie hole 18 or screwed into the thread sleeve 12 until the coupling element 9 would collide with the undercut 23 of the formwork elements 16. Subsequently, in accordance with Fig. 4b, a raising of the housing 4 now takes place such that the bolt element 1 is moved into the lower region of the curved bolt hole 13, whereby - analog to Fig. 3b - a movement of the housing 4 is achieved in the direction of the arrow D. In this position, the coupling element 9 can be moved beyond the undercut 23 by a continued screwing into the thread sleeve 12 until the bolt element 1 is completely screwed into the thread sleeve 12 via the hexagon 11.

After the complete screwing of the bolt element 1 into the thread sleeve 12, the housing 4 is then in turn moved downwardly so that the bolt element 1 is moved upwardly inside the bolt hole 13. A movement of the housing 4 in the direction of the arrow E in accordance with Fig. 4c is now thereby achieved such that the coupling element 9 engages behind the undercut 23. A hook connection therefore results between the coupling element 9 and the undercut 23 - analog to Fig. 3c.

In the position shown in Fig. 4c - which corresponds to the arrangement in accordance with Fig 2 - the formwork tie is finally connected to the formwork elements 16, 17 and is in a position to transmit tensile forces

and compressive forces from the formwork elements 16, 17 via the housings 4, 5 onto the bolt element 1.



Reference numeral list

	1	bolt element
	2	locking element
5	3	locking element
	4	housing
	5	housing
	6	locking block
	7	locking block
10	8	cutting surfaces
	9	coupling element
	10	coupling element
	11	hexagon
	12	thread sleeve
15	13	bolt hole
	14	bolt hole
	15	bolt element end
	16	formwork elements
	17	formwork elements
20	18	tie hole
	19	formwork inner surfaces
	20	formwork inner surfaces
	21	tensile force transmission surface
	22	tensile force transmission surface
25	23	undercut
	24	undercut
	25	external thread
	26	circlip